HUTCHINS BUILDING KORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND D STR. Telephones-Editorial Rooms, 485

YEW YORK OFFICE, 100 TRACT BUILDING I tier-b o ning or Evening Edition, One Cent Sunday Edition Three Cents Monthly, by Carrier-

-l'usines: Office, 1640

Evening andFIFTY CENTS BY MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID Morning, Evening and Sunday 500

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Evening and Sunday

A Strait-Jacketed House. In his well-remembered Century Magagine article, the Bon. Thomas B. Reed wrote: "The system of avoiding action on important measures, by means of these clorging rules, has done much to demoralize the Bouse." In another place he refers to them as "a species of strait-Jacket, which, though voluntarily imposed, is as great a proof of unsound

mind as if some asylum had ordered it." From these apostotic utterances we feel compelled to make the deduction that their distinguished author was unable to except infection by the demoralization of the House of which he made mention and that he must consider the bumility with which the Republican unfority now wears his "strait-jacket" to be quite as conclusive of mental alicastion as if the restraining Parment had been ordered by an asylum instead of an Autocrat. In this view we think he has the country

with him. The leading journals of his party are growling victously over the picture of the popular assembly of the nation gagged and bound and unable to transact business, all in order that the elements and interests which failed to sched a Presidential candidate from Maine and preferred "some good Ohio man," may be craelly punished for their inappreciation. The Hartford Courant, whose Republicanism is below reproach, is not satisfied with a position which seems to assume that, the Dingley bill having been passed, there is nothing more for the House to do. It says: "The assertion that notiing has alled the country any of the time but the present tariff . . is stupid ignorance when it is not conscious and reckless mendacity." So the Courant. and many other exponents of business interests, want to see the padlocks taken from the mouths of members, and the door of legislation opened. They want some general business, since that is supposed by the people and most Representatives in Congress to be about what the latter are sent here for.

But the Autocratis a being of character nobly firm. He may yield to the pressure, and the protestations of commerce, manufacture and transportation, or he may not. When he is in opposition he is positive in antagonism to all wrongs, oppressions and rules. When in power and control be is equally as firm in their full and mercless application. No overseer on a plantation down South in slavery days ever was firmer.

Lord Pauncefote.

If the gossip of government circles in London is to be believed, among the honors which are to be dealt around to celebrate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria there will be a peerage for Sir Julian Pauncefote. The distinguished diplomat-In question distinctly and richly deserves recognition and promotion at the hands of his sovereign. His tact and wisdom in handling the difficulties of his position in this country have been wonderful. During the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, to all intents and normoses, he was the American Secretary of State, directing the foreign policy of the United States and as much of its internal policy as he cared to, always consistently in the interests of the British government.

Circumstances have rendered his task in this regard not easy, but feasible. He has enjoyed the solid backing of the organized money power of Great Britain and Europe, and has worked efficiently in that connection for the subjection of the American people to financial slavery under its yoke. He has had the advantage of willing agents in the persons of a nominal President and a nominal Secretary of State. both owned and controlled by that same power. But for all that his mission has been one requiring abilities of the highest order, and he has demonstrated their pos session in a degree amounting to genius

Really we were afraid that the loss of the arbitration treaty might cost Sir Julian als promotion to the House of Lords, and are glad to think we were mistaken. Aside from that heartrending failure, he has accomplished quite enough to deserve a simple barony, which we presume is about what he will get, and he has our congratmintions.

The Salvation Army and Pauperism Commander Booth-Tucker has written

a little essay on the pauper policy of America, which sets forth in a clear and concise manner his ideas as to things which should be done, and the way to do them. He compares the various methods of religious work to the shingles on the roof of a house. They may overlap, but save the time, trouble and expense required to fit edge to edge with absolute exactness. He doesn't think it is necessary that people should all work alike and recognizes the fact that in man's work, as in nature's, there is a tremendous amount of apparent waste. Thus he does not believe in tearing down the work of any other religious body; and this, it may be said, is a strong point of the Salvation Army. They have too much to do to waste a great deal of time in denouncing

other churches. The plan of the Salvation Army for colonizing the pauper element of the great cities has been much discussed. The mander gives as one of his reasons for the scheme, that the main cause of pauperism and crime is the centripetal Spain in the attocious work, all in order

force of the cities by which certain districts are overcrowded. There is something in this. The hardest judges of the poor are often found among men and women brought up in the old-fashioned country community. They are apt to take the view that there is no need of a man's being a pauper. In the country, food is more accessible, and there is no exorbitant rent to pay. On the other hand, work is harder to get. The Salvation Army would provide work in the country, so that the idle man may be drawn out to the woods and fields, instead of into the

The crucifixion policy treats the pauper as

a criminal, and comes in for Commander

Booth's unqualified contempt. The in-

quisitorial policy lets a man starve while

the philanthropist is finding out about his

past life. It will cost, in this way, 75

cents to get 25 down a man's throat, and

even then it will often go down the wrong

throat. The Salvation Army schemes are

as many as the countries into which the

army goes. In the city it is found that

cheap food and lodging-houses saved many

respect. Another feature of Salvation

Army work in London, and to some ex-

tent in America, is the Rescue Home for

Fallen Women. It is claimed by the army

that 85 per cent of the women who pass

through these homes are restored to lives.

of virtue. The Prison Gate Romes, which

receive the ex-criminal at the most dan-

gerous time in his life, when he is strongling

with temptations within and without, are

laimed to have been the means of saving

The hold which the Salvation Army has

on the world is due to the fact that it works

among the very lowest and most down-

trodden class, the people whom no other

platitudes or hypocrisy will go down with

and their form of worship, their ideas on

tened to with respect. When a man has

gone where even the police can hardly

keep order, and a woman has succeeded in

Coming Home to Roost.

The Treasury is reported as issuing in-

structions to collectors of customs author-

ning them to collect and relain "san

ples" of all goods imported, in order

that they may secure evidence upon which

to work the "retroactive" illegality in

the future, should the Dingley bill ever

It appears that this cool authorization

to selze and sequester property belonging

to importers is not universally relished

by the latter. Indeed, some of them

have employed eminent counsel to ascer-

tain whether they ought to have the re-

taining collectors arrested for plain, every-

day larceny, or only proceed against them

in a more civil manner, for trespass. The

beauty of the whole thing is that the

Treasury, the collectors and the importers

all know that the so-called retroactive

clause of the tariff bill has not the

slightest chance of passing the Senate

and that it would be utterly null and

void, as being unconstitutional, if it were

passed. Hence, the brutal annoyance of

They represent and form a considerable

portion of a class of people in this coun

try who spent much time and more money

o secure a Republican Administration

They are only getting what they bought.

The Doom of Rivera.

Although the proceedings of the court

martial which tried Gen. Ruis Rivera and

Col. Bacallas, his chief of staff, at San

Cristobal, have not been promulgated, there

is no doubt that he has been sentenced to

death, and it is probable that he bas been

shot before this time. If that should prove

There never was a time before in the

history of the United States when the right

of belligerency would have been withheld

from a people struggling for liberty nearly

within sight of us, under the conditions and

circumstances that exist on the island of

Cuba today. We are tired of arguing the

question of right or duty in the matter.

Almost the entire weight of accepted

authority on international law makes that

recognition mandatory upon us, as a ques-

tion of common humanity. A dozen glorious

American precedents stare us in the face

and ask paif the nation has grown cowardly

and heartless, in the last days of the cen

tury whose earlier decades found govern

ment and people ever hand in hand in the

acouragement and support of any people

of the Western bemisphere fighting for

What reasons and causes are at the bot

tom of this base degeneration from the

can grow reasonably mad about Turkish

pillage and murder in Armenia or Crete.

and we can raise money and food to send

to famine-stricken India. How does it hap-

pen, coincidently, that, with cool and

silent indifference, we can witness the

cold-blooded murder of gallant gentlemen

prisoners of war, or the burning alive of

old ladies, the public auction of young

girls, sold to a life of shame; or thefiendish

butchery of little babies in Cuban streets:

all close to our shores, in the hemisphere

we hypocritically claim to lead in the paths

Is it because Lombard street and Wall

street demand the crushing of the brave

people of Cuba, and that we should aid

of humanity and Christian civilization?

faith and courage of the Fathers? We still

liberty against European despotism.

to be the fact, it will amount to one more

evidence of our national disgrace.

almost incomprehensible to them.

expense of the public.

become law

So per cent of their inmates

of the stock ticker. Are the Spanish sentiments of Sugar and Bonds to outweigh the national desire to give the poor heroic Cubans a fighting chance by acknowledging their belligerency? Does the Cleveland-Olney com-Commander Booth-Tucker characterizes me of the present policies in a terse and placency toward Spanish butchery still afforcible way. The ostrich policy, he says, fect us that we should longer tolerate the is pursued by burying the head in the shad atrocities of that creature Weyler, whom and denying that there is any trouble Henri Rochefort calls "a wild beast with The football policy consists in kicking the a human face?" tramp from one city to the other, requir ing of him only that he get out of town.

What would England do if that power were in our shoes in relation to the Rivera case" In 1878 two brothers named Gueshoff were arrested by the Turks in Eastern Roumelia and condemned to be hanged. Lord Derby, then English foreign minister, promptly telegraphed the queen's ambassador to inform the sultan that if the prisoners were executed the British fleet then near Constantinople would take instant satisfaction for their deaths. They were at once released, and one of them today is the minister of finance of Bulgaria. The application of the story to the matter

and practices of better American days; of

days when the cry of outraged, tortured

humanity could be heard above the clatter

of Gen. Rivera and Col. Bacallas explains itself. Some of the pluck and spirit of Lord Derby would be a welcome manifestation to the American people if they should happen to see it around the State Department. It is the kind of spirit that makes men and nations great.

Cousins and Bashi-Bazonks.

While the armed Bashi-Bazouks employed by the Christian admirals are massacreing peaceful Cretan peasant families, withdrawing to the interior under "safe onduct." and the Queen's "Jackies" are engaged in the unwelcome task of seizing the food and destroying the dwellings of Christian villagers, on the contiorganization has been able to reach. No | nent, so the dispatches advise us. the money kings and the dynastic families the professional criminal or professional belonging to them, are making a Leroic vagrant. Whatever may be thought of the effort to avert the horrors of war, as far peculiar doctrines of the Salvation Army as their own interests are severally concerned, and to confine the theater of pilsocial problems are the result of soul- lage and murder to one unfortunate island of the Aegean Sea.

searching experience, and should be its-Tuesday will be the anniversary of Greek independence, and European opinion is to the effect that on that day the Greek winning the affection and respect of National Society, which is far more nowpeople who would never be suspected of erful than King George and his governfeeling either-when this man and this ment, may demand war, in which case woman come to us and tell us what we it will follow at once. Otherwise there can de for the criminal classes, their opinion | are hopes for peace. One report has it is worth something. Whateverits faults, the | that not all of the powers have yet agreed Salvation Army is not visionary, and it has to the blockade. The general situation never been accused of getting rich at the is more moddled than ever

Eastern Europe is in the condition of a powder magazine in which an intoxicated individual is smoking pipes and striking matches. Perhaps it may not blow up, and perhaps otherwise.

Just because the House voted to put copper on the free list some people suppose it is there; but it is not. The Dingley bill was "jan med through" without the least reference to what the House did, or did not, do with it. It went to the Senate in the shape that the House of Reed, and not the suppressed House of Representatives, wanted it, and copper was not put on the free list.

Officeseeking interest is being transferred to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where launches, sloops and oyster boats the Dolphin. Shenherd McKiniev Will not ose his faithful, bleating flock by that ittle game unless he puts out to sea. Then, if he lost his reckoning and got more than three marine leagues from the coast, he would be out of the country, and Mr. Hobart could seize his job.

With exceeding pain we note a new at tack upon a cherished American institution by the pro-foreign authorities of New York city. Pupils in the public schools have been forbidden to eat ple for their noon lunches. What would old Peter Cooper or Commodore Vanderbilt or Horace Greeey have said to a thing like that?

March was a pretty good Wilson month for the Treasury. The receipts for the nonth aggregated \$36,217,662, compared with a total of \$26,041,149 in March, 1896, an increase of \$10,176,513. The expenditures amounted to \$27,212,997, against \$27,274,993 in March, 1896, a decrease of Sci. 996. With more than ten millions Treasury surplus in a single month, the necessity for "jamming through" the tariff of course is obvious.

The Republican legislature of New York cems determined to compel the city clubs to take out saloon licenses, in which case the Metropolitan Republicans warn their country colleagues that the Democrats will sweep the city at the Next State election.

Secretary Sherman is stated to have said hat he did not believe that General Riviera would be killed. It is probable, therefore, that the President has made some effort to save him, as we felt sure

The Hon. Benton McMillin has a way of going straight to the point. In the House on Saturday he said: "The sad spectacle is presented to the world of our having to contribute charity to the sub jects of Great Britain in one part of the orth, white she is bombarding Christians in another part of the earth." Mr. McMillin is right, and the contrast is as shameful to England as our national attitude in relation to Cuba is disgraceful to

How He Committed Suicide. (From the Chicago Chronicle.) Thaddeus H. Stanton, the pay naster general of the army, called at old Fort Brydger, in Wyoming, about twenty years ago, to see an old friend named Hast abandoned post. He met a man named Williams and inquired for Hastings. "Oh, Hastings is dead," said Williams. "Dead! ' said Stanton in surprise. "What did he die of?" "Committed suicide," said Williams. "The devil you say!" responded Stanton. "How did he commit suicide?" "He called me a liar." answered Williams.

ALL ABOUT J. ADDISON PORTER

savel? There was too good reason for be-Henry Macfarland Pronounces the lieving that to be the fact while Cleve-President's Secretary a Success, land and Olney were in power. They are Mr. Henry Macfarland, in the Philanot so now, and we look with sustained lelphia Record, gives his opinion of Presiconfidence, but with growing impatience, dent McKinley's private secretary in the following interesting manner. to see a revolution toward the precepts

Mr. John Addison Porter is a success as the first secretary to the President He promises to be as successful in his office as any of his predecessors, o Col. Timothy Lear, who held that relation to President Washington. It may seem to be premature to record such an opinion, before the first month of the ew Administration is out, but it is entirely safe to do so; for the first two or three weeks of service shows the chacter of the man who bolds this place. and his reputation is usually made for good or ill in that time.

Poor Private Secretary Thurber's reputation was made before he got here by that extraordinary interview lished in Detroit, when he accepted Mr. Cleveland's offer of the place, in which he was quoted as saying, in very grandiose his priceless request to his posterity.

There can be no doubt, I think, that he was the most unpopular private secretary of our time, and yet it is hard for me to realize this, because he seemed to me to have an agreeable manner and an obliging aind. He had marked self-respect, but I saw nothing of the arrogance and vaintake was in guarding President Cleveland closely and with so little discrimination

And not simply with newspaper men, most of whore did not expect to see the President, and many of whom, it must frankly be said, did not care to, although hat was because they did not know him: for even with the less well-known and ntiuential Senators, Representatives or other public men, but with men of the first rank in public life, and men who were Mr. Cieveland's trusted and intimate I know, for example, that Chief Justice Folier was more than once turned away by Private Secretary Thurber.

Now, such instances (and I know, from the lips of prominent men who were in-timate with Mr. (Terciand, that they occurred over and over again, and with a number of different individuals) showed a lack of Judgment, for in all the occasions that I have in mind Mr. Cleveland would have been as glad to see his callers as they would have been to see him.

These facts explode the theory somnes advanced that Mr. Thurber, in th matters, was simply acting under Mr. Teveland's orders and ought not to be held responsible. The truth is, Mr. Cleveland probably never heard of any of these ustances, for the men who were turned away have told me, in several of the cases, that they never thought of speaking to Mr. Cleveland about it, but simply waited a re convenient season for seeing him-

But the contrast between Thurber and Porter is as great as the contrast between Major Halford and Thurber, to say nothing of Col. Lamont, hitherto the model of private secretaries. Mr. Porter had the dvantage over all the other three men of having lived for several years in Wash ington, and in the best circumstances for knowing public men and public affairs To know his uncle, the late William Walter Phelps, was a political as well as a liberal education, and Mr. Porter saw Washlington under his guidance, and this of it-self was the best preparation he could have

saibly had for the work he is now doing He came here knowing the principal men ong the Senators, the Representatives and the Washington correspondents. He ad met them often and under the best auspices, and he knew their point of view and now things looked behind the scenes Newspaper men are, of course, the best prorate secretaries to Presidents and other Porter is a newspaper man was of the greatest service to him, taken with his former experience in Washington.

Take the newspaper men, through who eyes the country generally sees what goes on at Washington. Mostly of them, rightly or wrongly, have for four years felt themselves to be unwelcome at the White House and many of them not at all. During the east three weeks they have been made to feel just the opposite, so that when Presireception on Tuesday afternoon there were more of them present than had assemble together for any purpose in many a day

I do not suppose that as yet Mr. Porter has been able to give out much news, except of a routine character, such as is given out every day at the White House unter all administrations, and he certainly has not been able to let many of the news paper men talk privately with the Presilent, for there has not been an opportunity for that; yet he has made them all feel that ie is their friend and at their service. Senators, Representatives, the new Cabi-

et officers, and other public men who rave come in contact with the new secreary to the President, all give the same testimony. Every day he has had to meet scores of prominent men, each thinking much of himself; many of them with constituents by their side, watching to see how they are treated; and, although it has not been possible for him to let them all see the President promptly, or, in nany cases, at the first call, I have yet to hear of the first word of complaint eninst his treatment of them. This of tself is a high tribute to his patience and politeness, but I have been hearing over and over again more positive praise from hose who felt particularly pleased.

The secretary of the President under this Administration will be even more than any of the private secretaries have been the right hand of the President, for there is a very special friendship be tween them. Mr. Porter said the other day that he would not have undertaken similar office for any other man living, and Mr. McKinley shows constantly his confidence in Mr. Porter, and a certain affectionate feeling, like that of an elder

brother. The office demands personal zeal as well as unflagging industry to meet all the requirements and perform all the multifarious duties, for the incumbent is Assistant President all of the time and Actine President part of the time, at one-tenth of the salary and with none of the glory Yet it has its compensations in the un rivaled opportunity for seeing history made, and even for helping to make it on a grand cale, in the sense of being an important part of the greatest Government in the world and in the enjoyment of the appreciation and confidence of the Presi dent, to say nothing of such social pleas ures as the Winte House affords.

Mr. Cleveland's Portrait. From the New York Mail and Express.

It is always customary to hang the porrait of the Ex-President in the White House, but, strange to say, although Mr. Cleveland served two terms, his portrait does not adorn the walls of the Executive Mansion, where those of the other Presidents hang. President Harrison's picture is hung in the red parlor, but there is a vacant place awaiting that of Mr. Cleve-

Not on His Back. (From the Atlanta Constitution.) Keep this in recollection And smooth the rugged track: The farmer wants protecti But -not upon his back!

Too heavy are his burdens In country and in town: He wants protection from the trusts

That grind the tollers down!

RODE WITH GEN. SHERIDAN. Death of Major Miller at His Home

in Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Pa., April 4. - Major Charles H. Miller, a cousin of the late Franklin B. Gowan, former president of the Phila-delphia and Reading Railway, and who as a staff officer rode by Sheridan's side on that famous twenty-mile ride to Winchester, died in Pittsburg some days ago ! a bicycle.

At the opening of the war Mr. Miller enlisted in the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, which played a conspicuous part in the days of the rebellion. This was the regiment that fired the mine at Peters-

He was promoted to second lieutenant bravery, and was stationed at Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet, in 1862.

He resigned his commission and on Sep-tember 16 of the same year re-calisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, third division cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, serv ing in the Wilson raid and in all the bat-tles throughout the Shenandoah Valley. During the Appoint tox campaign he was in March, 1865, he brevetted major for bravery on the field of battle. He was mustered out of service in September of that year. Since then he has been engaged in mercantile pur-suits. He boasted of having been in all the important battles of the war, coming

out of them safely. A week ago he was crossing the street at North and Irwin avenues, Allegheny, when Morton H. Morganstern, an en-graver, of No. 59 Fulton street, Allegheny, approached on a bicycle. He rang his bell and Major Miller heard it and passed. The bicyclist slowed up, but, by a misunderstanding, started ahead and coilided with Major Miller. Major Miller was thrown to the pave

ment and became unconscious. He was taken to the Allegheny General Hospital and was later removed to his home where

THE DEBTS OF CITIES.

Comparative Population Seems to Have Little to Do With It. New York, April 4.-The Greater New

York will begin business as a municipality,

so to speak, on January 1, 1898, with a numerical debt in excess of \$200,000,000 a debt larger than that of any four other cities of the country. There is a general on, for which, however, there is no real warrant, that the debt of American nunicipalities is based upon their pope lation, area, age, and resources; but the fact is that while these elements regulate the running expenses of American cities, the debt is fixed rather by the form of government they have enjoyed or suffered from in the past. Boston and St. Louis are cities of the same size very nearly (the difference in population between the two was less than 3,000 by the census), yet the municipal debt of Bos on is three times greater than that of St. Louis, while, on the other hand, the tax rate in St. Louis is 50 per cent grea per \$1,000 of valuation than it is in Boston Louisville, a city of 200,000 population, has a debt of nearly \$9,000,000, but Covington, in the same State, with a population of 37,000, by the last census, mas a debt of \$2,400,000, and Newport, Ky., a city of 24,000, has a debt of \$1,100,000. Chicago, which has a population considerably in excess of 1,250,000 has a municipal debt of \$17,000,000, Orleans, which has a popu lation of 250,000, one-fifth of Chicago's, has a delst of \$15,000,000, and some loca opprovements under way will materially Indianapolis, with a popular lation at the last census of more than 100,000, has a debt of \$1,168,000, when as Evansynle; which by the last Federa ushada population of only 50,000 half as large, has a debt of \$2,100,000 The municipal debt of Kansas City is \$4,000,000, and Sioux City, Iowa, owes \$1,200,000. The manicipal debt of Philadelphia is \$2,000,000, and of Pittsburg \$12,000,000, but Providence, which has about one-half the population of Pittsburg, has a municipal debt of \$13,250,000. Milwankee and Detroit are two cities ine almost the some nounlation-205 000

Since then Detroit has increased more apidly in population, and the area included in it is somewhat larger than the area Yet the debt of of the Wisconsin city. Detroit is \$4.800,000, whereas the debt of Milwankee is \$6,200,000. San Antonio, Tex., an ancient town of less than 40,000 persons, has been wide awake enough to excess of \$2,000,000, whereas the city of Fort Worth, which has been generally alluded to as being a thriving and enterprising settlement, has a debt of \$1,360,000 only. In New York State, Euffalo has a onded debt of \$12,000,000, Syracuse of \$5,800,000, Troy of \$1,200,000 only, Long Island City of \$3,500,000. Yonkers of \$3,000,000, Albany of \$4,100,000, Rochester of \$8,100,000. Utica of \$360,000, Poughteepsie of \$1,700,000, Dunkirk of \$275,000, and Mount Vernon, N. Y., of

FIVE RANCHMEN PERISH. They Were Caught in the Wyom ing Blizzard.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 4.-Pive ranch nen, names unknown, from Mitchell's Bottoms, western Nebraska, perished in the blizzard which has been raging for the past two days, while attempting to

drive to Cheyenne.

The bodies of two of the men were found yesterday, several miles from a sheep camp, which they had evidently tried to reach after unhitching their horses and abandoning their wagons in Tuesday night's storm. It is feared many others, ranchmen and sheep-herders, have perished.

Contreras Predicts Earthquakes Guanajuato, Mexico, April 4 .- Juan N Contreras, the noted astronomer and earth quake prophet, has made the following prognostications: Earthquakes will occur during the first two weeks of April in the one comprising Vera Cruz and Mexico and n Oaxaca, Guelro and Colima on April 10 Heavy northers will blow at Vera Cruz and Tampico from the 5th to the 7th, with a cossibility of rain from the 12th to the 14th. Earthquakes are also announced for heavy gales and rains along the gulf coast

The Old Heroism and the New (From the London Daily Telegraph.) On one occasion Gordon told Cecil Rhodes

he story of the offer of a roomful of gold which had been made to him by the Chines overnment after he had subdued the Tai-Ping rebellion. "What did you do?" said "Refused it, of course," said Gordon, "what would you have done?" rould have taken it," said Rhodes, "and as many more roomfuls as they would give is no use for us to have big ideas if we have not got the money to carry them

> Mr. McMillin's Stroke. (From the New York Journal)

In his speech on the tariff question, Hon Benton McMillin was so unkind as to refer to the days when President McKinley and Speaker Reed urged that sugar be placed on the free list. This thing of digging up the inconsistencies of our public men sooner or later cause the formation of a ciety for the prevention of cruelty politicians.

MR. BAILEY AT HOME.

Varying Opinions of His Constituents as to the Man and His Dress. Gainesville, Texas, April 3.-There is nothing new in Representative Balley's re fusal to accept President McKinley's invitation to dinner because he would no wear a dress soit. Bets have been offered here and accepted in all seriousness that Bailey would give way to the demands of good breeding and official etiquette before he had been long in Washington.

Subsequent to his first election to Congress, in 1890, Mr. Billey openly boasted when taunted by friends, that come what might be would never wear a dress su He declared that he had lived in three university towns and had been a welcon guest in the best circles of Southern society "dodish" and "menial," and that he would not go back on his custom now that he was to enter public life in Washington. He has been watched closely by his friends since his first election, but no wager has thus for been lost by any person who bet that he would not "put on

Many o fMr. Palley's constituents have believed, however, that he would sig-nalize his reception of the high bonor of leader of his party in the House of Repre sentatives by casting uside his well grounded prejudice against the wearing of a dress suit. They were not prepare for the shock which has been given then by the young leader's refusal to attend a nner given by the President because of hi inability to comply with a simple require ment of the etiquette of good by Opinion differs here, as it has differed ever since Mr. Bailey became a citize of Texas, as to whether his violation of the prescribed rules of society is due to

demagogy of pure eccentricity. He has firmer friends and more litter enemies in this, his home city, than he has elsewhere in this Congressional district Politically, he is enjogized on the one hand as a second Jefferson and on the other is denounced as an arrant demagogue It is fair to say that all intelligent and observing persons believe that socially he poses for effect and courts the notoriety which his habits of dress bring him. Bailey came to Gamesville in 1885. He

and boundless political ambition, and s lected this locality as a good one to grow up with. It was understood that he w to be backed financially by a rich relative fiving in Philadelphia, Pa., and such proved to be the case. Mr. Bailey received welcon assistance from his benefactor for sor years and reade rapid progress in hi political career. Within two years he be ame known as the "young Demosthe of the Texas Democracy," and in 1890 h was sent to Congress by a plurality of rearly 23,000 votes.

His wilful disregard of the conventional rules of seciety has not injured him in the estimation of his constituents. Outside of the larger towns very few dres suits are ever seen in the Fifth Conresidenal district of Texas, and it is safe to predict that when it becomes gener ally known that Beiley "wouldn't get inter a dress suit ter go ter McKinley's dinner," as one man expressed it, hi popularity in the district will be increased Chere is a heavy Populist vote outside o Balley now as the Pops of the Medicin Lodge district of Kansas are of Jerry Simpson, because of their belief that h loes not wear socks in Washingto

During the almost dozen years Mr Bailey as lived in Gainesville his dress has b ever the same. He has worn a long black coat, with tronsers and vest to match, an easy-fitting turnover collar, a white lawn tie, and a plaited shirt, with expansive are two small diamond stude. His head ha hat which he has taken cure should be of social functions many times dressed as est, and the fact that e were generally worn by the gentlemen all -New York Herald.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE TESTS.

Experiments With Shells to Be Made at Indian Head.

Tests will shortly be made at the Indian Head proving station to determine to what extent high explosives in non-armor-plex my shells can be fired from modern vifles with a shell carrying 200 nounds of gur cutton, fired from a specially constructed 12-anch gun, but the results came near oving disastrous to the piece on accounof the thinness of the walls of the shell cutract a, monicipal debt considerably in | They were then not over a quarter of an inch thick, and the shock to the projectil by the tremendous momentum given by the powder charge, caused one of them to collapse in the rifle and a terrible explo-Two or three other shells were fired at

work was altogether too dangerous and uncertain to be repeated, and the tests wer abandoned until improvements were made istructing the projectile in the method of a Capt. Sampson is having projectiles made with double the wall thickness, and when ready for testing they will be capable of carrying, he says, 300 pounds of gun cotton any distance, without danger of remature explosion or injury to the gun The furtheaming trials will be most com-

plete and are to be conducted out of ar appropriation of \$50,000 made by the last Congress to settle the question whether gun cotton can be fired in projectiles from Navy guns. The ordnance men are of the aerial torpedoes will supplant automobile torpedoes in effectiveness, and that the torpedo boat will no longer be needed. The trials will be conducted in secret, and wit-nessed only by the officers of the Ordnance Bureau. No foreign naval or army attaches will be permitted to be present. as the trials are regarded as of so much consequence that it is not proposed to let the failure or success get abroad.

Gen. Coppinger Retains Command. Omaha, Neb., April 4.-Gen. Coppinger replied yesterday to the telegram from the War Department asking him if h desired a transfer from the command of the Department of the Platte to the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. Gen. Coppinger replied that he had no desire to leave his present command.

A Poisonous Individual. (From Collier's Weekly.)

"Henry, you look very pale. What's the trouble? I was stung to the quick by an adder this afternoon. "How did it happen?"

Why, I dropped in at the bank, and the okkeeper told me my account was overdrawn.

An Omaha Mystery.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) Omaha ought to take something for her airship trouble. The correspondents down there are continually seeing things at

Greek Sausages. (From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Before Greece permits the Cretans to starve several European dogs of war probably will be made into sausage meat Sound Advice.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Boil the city water. And don't drink it

WOODWARD and LOTHROP.

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Special in Men's Spring Ties.

Men's New Colored Silk and Satin String Ties, dark and light effects, figures and stripes, including Rumchunda Twills, in printed effects-every one as good value as you paid 50c for a year ago. Special price,

25c each.

Men's Handkerchiefs. Two Specials.

Bought under the regular prices-to be sold in the same

Men's All-linen Hemstitched Handker chiefs, extra quality.

121/c each-Value 18c.

18c, 6 for \$1-Value 25c.

Boys' New Spring Clothing.

Boys' New and Pretty Combination Suits, made of all-wool cheviots - exceedingly neat in appearance and well fitting. The kind usually sold for \$2.75 and \$3.25, with one pair of trousers. Sizes 4 to 15.

\$2.50

for Suit and Extra Trousers.

Boys' New Spring Sailor Suits, of attractive all-wool fabrics, prettily braided, large collar, full blouse and full sleeves-12 distinct styles to select from, and all pretty. Sizes 3 to 10.

\$2.25 to \$3.75 the Suit.

NEW SPRING REEFERS this season are the prettiest we've ever shown. Blue Serges and Light Covert Cloths, handsomely braided with white and black wide and narrow braid. Sizes 3 to 8.

\$3.50-Value \$5.00.

NEW SHIRT WAISTS of Percale and Outing Cloth, well made, well fitting. Same grades of percale as used in the 50c Shirt Waist. All sizes. Special

25c each.

A Special in Corsets.

25 dozen Corsets, made of extra good quality net, with coutil stripings, well boned. All sizes.

39c-Usually 50c.

Muslin Underwear.

Careful buying, constant alertness, result in the bringing together of values that are exceptional in Muslin Underwear, For today the following:

Cambric Chemises, with ruffle of same ound neck, felled seams.

38c each. Cambric or Muslin Gowns, ve neck, Hub-

bard style, double toke in back, tucks and nsertion in front, embroidery on neck and 75c each.

12 choice styles of Muslin and Cambrio Gowns, Hubbard, empire or sacque shapes, good length and width, trimmed with embroidery, insertion, lace and beading. Spe-\$1.00 each.

Outing Cloth Petticonts, for early spring wear, umbrella shape, deep ruffle, French

75c each.

We are selling L. L. May & Co.'s Northern Grown Flower and Vegetable Seeds at the lowest price ever named for these goods.

3 Pckgs. for 5c. Usual Price 5c a pckg.

5th floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.